

Texas Department of Health Hospital Bioterrorism Preparedness Comprehensive Survey

May 15, 2002





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INTRODUCTION

The Texas Department of Health is requesting your cooperation and participation in an important survey to assess Texas hospitals' preparedness to respond to a bioterrorism incident. The tragedies of September 11th and the subsequent release of biological agents with the potential of causing massive public consequences have left health care providers in the Nation uncertain about their ability to effectively handle such disasters. As a result, the U.S. Health Resources & Services Administration ("HRSA") released \$1.1 billion in state grants to enhance the public health infrastructure's bioterrorism preparedness. These funds are intended to upgrade infectious disease surveillance and investigation, enhance the readiness of hospital systems to deal with large numbers of infected patients, and expand public health laboratory and communications systems capacities.

The Texas Department of Health ("TDH") is participating in this grant program, which is divided into two phases.

In the first phase, the TDH must conduct an assessment of Texas hospitals to determine their level of preparedness for a bioterrorism event. This assessment involves understanding the hospitals' capabilities to:

- Identify the presence of highly pathogenic biological agents in its patient population,
- Treat affected patients and mitigate the threat of dispersion of a bioterrorism agent within the hospital,
- Perform critical roles in the community's response to such an event, and
- Communicate with the public and public officials about the incident,

The Federal program has identified medications and vaccines, personal protection equipment, quarantine and decontamination, communications, education, training, and disaster drills as funding priorities.

To qualify for additional grant monies to assist Texas hospitals to enhance their preparedness and response capabilities, TDH must complete its statewide assessment and submit its plan for training and implementation to HRSA by June 30, 2002. A hospital bioterrorism preparedness program has already been established at the TDH to facilitate this work.

The results of this survey, which is being administered by General Physics Corporation and ZA Consulting on behalf of the TDH, will be used to formulate the State's training and implementation plan. To meet the funding request deadlines imposed by HRSA, survey responses must be received by TDH no later than *close of business on Friday*, *June 7*, 2002.

To ensure that the most comprehensive plan is submitted by TDH, it is crucial that the survey be completed in its entirety by all hospitals in the State. A telephone hotline (866-207-9225) is available to answer questions regarding the survey and how to complete it. The survey has been designed so that it can be broken down and distributed to individual departments for completion.

We urge you to complete this survey *promptly* to ensure that the needs of your hospital and the community it serves are represented in TDH's training and implementation plan.

We thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance.

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this survey is to provide TDH with a statewide assessment of Texas hospitals' level of preparedness in the event of a bioterrorism act. In order to accomplish this, it is critical that the attached survey be completed in its entirety by all hospitals in the State. Please use the following recommended process to ensure timely and accurate results. *Every effort should be made to complete the survey as early as possible.*

- Identify one individual within the hospital who will be responsible for coordinating the survey efforts.
- We recommend that the survey coordinator log onto the survey website at www.TDHAssessmentSurvey.com to verify the hospital's ID number and contact information. They should also verify that they have an up to date web browser that will support the 128 bit encryption levels required to input the survey results. At the same time, hospital demographic information can be verified on the website and any needed corrections made.
- Upon receipt of the survey, the survey coordinator should distribute either a hard copy or an electronic copy of each section to the appropriate individuals within the hospital. The survey has been designed so that it can be broken down, copied and distributed to individual departments. We suggest that the survey coordinator keep a list of personnel who receive each section of the survey for subsequent follow up.
- All questions within the survey must be answered either yes, no or don't know ("DK") by checking the corresponding box.
- The survey coordinator should follow up with the appropriate persons to ensure that the survey is being completed and collect the responses for all the sections of the survey, verify that answers are present for all questions and check for overall consistency of results. Inconsistencies should be resolved by the survey coordinator prior to submitting the results.
- The survey coordinator should then go to the website www.TDHAssessmentSurvey.com with the ID number for the hospital and submit the survey responses electronically. *Early responses will be greatly appreciated.

Note: Due to the tight timeframes, we suggest that the survey coordinator require all sections to be completed by the individual departments no later than Wednesday, June 5, 2002. This will allow time for the coordinator to review the answers to verify that all questions have been answered and to identify and resolve any inconsistent responses.

• If an electronic submission using the website is not possible, a copy of the survey results should be faxed to 866-207-9226. If submission via the website or by fax is not possible, help line personnel will also be available to take survey results by telephone at 866-207-9225.

Survey responses must be received no later than 5:00 pm CDT on Friday, June 7, 2002.

A telephone hotline is available to answer questions regarding the survey and how to complete it. The hotline number is 866-207-9225. It will be available from 7:00 am CDT until 5:00 pm CDT beginning on May 20, 2002.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why should I complete this survey?

The Texas Department of Health (TDH) requires this information in order to understand the current level of bioterrorism preparedness of Texas hospitals. The information will help TDH to obtain, allocate and distribute Federal grants in 2002 and subsequent years.

How will the information be used?

The information will be used to compile an assessment report on bioterrorism preparedness for all Texas hospitals. The data will be analyzed based on hospital size, type and regional location. No references will be made related to any specific hospital or location. This information will be used by the TDH to perform a detailed gap or needs analysis for increasing the bioterrorism preparedness of Texas hospitals, to budget current funding received and allocate any additional funding in the future.

Will my responses be kept confidential?

All responses will be kept confidential and the index relating specific hospital locations will be deleted from the database upon conclusion of the assessment. The only information provided to the State that may be subject to the Freedom of Information Act will be the responses with respect to the TDH region or Trauma Service Area. All information will be collected on a secure website which will utilize 128 bit encryption technology.

Why may I have to upgrade my web browser to enter the survey results on-line?

The survey responses will be collected electronically using encryption technology to ensure the confidentially of the survey information. The encryption technology utilizes 128-bit encryption that is the most secure form of encryption generally available in web browsers on the market in North America today. If your browser does not support 128-bit encryption, you will have to download and install the latest versions of Netscape Navigator or Communicator or Microsoft Internet Explorer. If some reason you cannot do so, survey results can be returned via fax.

Why doesn't the identification number provided match up to my hospital location?

An initial problem occurred on the fax transmission notifying hospitals of the impending survey. Each respondent was then notified of the correct ID number for his or her hospital by e-mail. If there is still a problem, please contact the help line by e-mail at TDHSurvey.com or the help line toll free at 866-207-9225 or by fax 866-207-9226.

I forgot or lost my ID number and cannot access the website to enter the survey information.

Please contact the help line by e-mail at TDHSurvey.com or the help line toll free at 866-207-9225 or by fax 866-207-9226. The ID number will be sent to you by e-mail.

My survey is different from my colleague's survey at another hospital.

In order to obtain the most comprehensive information available, the TDH has requested two levels of surveys to be preformed.

A general survey is being performed using a checklist that can be used to help hospitals develop a bioterrorism preparedness program. This checklist contains all the essential elements of an effective bioterrorism program and is designed to be easily completed more quickly and easily than the comprehensive survey.

A comprehensive survey has been sent to approximately 20% of the hospitals in the state. This survey is intended to identify specific strengths and weaknesses in hospitals' bioterrorism preparedness programs. The information in this survey along with the general survey will facilitate extrapolation of information to the entire state.

I don't know the answer to a question or who to contact to obtain the answer.

Some of the information may not be obtainable. This is the reason that check boxes were provided for don't know ("DK") answers.

HOSPITAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Hospital Name:								
Street Address:	Street Address:							
City:	County:							
Telephone Number:	Fax:							
Person Responsible for Completing this Survey:								
Title of Person Responsible for Completing this	Survey:							
Telephone Number of Person for Completing the	is Survey:							
E-mail Address of Person Responsible for Comp	pleting this Survey:							
Hospital Bed Size:								
Number of Licensed Beds	Number of Staffed/Operating Beds:							
Type of Hospital (check all that apply)								
 □ General Medical and Surgical □ Psychiatric □ Rehabilitation □ Critical access hospital □ Teaching hospital □ Community hospital 	 □ Children's □ Military □ Veterans Administration □ Sole community hospital □ Rural hospital 							
Hospital Components (check all that apply)								
□ Adult day care program □ Outpatient rehabilitation provider □ Ambulatory surgical center □ Rural health clinic □ Hospital-based skilled nursing facility □ Renal dialysis □ Home health agency □ Transplant center □ Hospice □ Air ambulance helicopter service								
Is your hospital certified as a trauma center? ☐ Yes ☐ No								
If your hospital is a certified trauma center, pleas	se check the level of certification.							
☐ Level II ☐ Level II ☐ Level I	II □ Level IV							

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GENERAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

1.	Has your hospital conducted a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA)?	Yes	No	DK
	If yes, did it include a section on bioterrorism?	Yes	No	DK
	If no, are there plans to conduct an HVA within the three months?	Yes	No	DK
2.	Do you have safety protocols within your Emergency Management Plan relating to:	Yes	No	DK
	Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) Protective measures for biological agents Protective measures for radiological agents Priority distribution of vaccines and medications to first responders and medical/health care providers Protecting health care providers, emergency response workers, and patients from secondary exposure	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No	DK DK DK
3.	Does the Emergency Management Plan take into consideration the following different levels of activation in case of a possible disaster?	Yes	No	DK
	Alert – Disaster possible, increased preparedness Stand By – Disaster probable, ready for deployment Call – Disaster exists, deployment Stand Down – Disaster contained, resume normal operations			
4.	Does the Emergency Management Plan state under what circumstances the plan will be activated?	Yes	No	DK
5.	Is the Emergency Plan evaluated and revised annually?	Yes	No	DK
6.	Does the hospital Emergency Management Plan include a section on bioterrorism awareness/response?	Yes	No	DK
7.	Do you have a bioterrorism response team distinct from your emergency response team?	Yes	No	DK
8.	Does the hospital have a specific bioterrorism event/incident report form?	Yes	No	DK

9.	If your hospital has a bioterrorism response plan, is it easily accessible to all employees (e.g., is a copy of the plan available at all work stations)?	Yes	No	DK
10.	If your hospital has a bioterrorism response plan, is it easily accessible on the hospital's website or intranet?	Yes	No	DK
11.	Who is responsible for Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care disaster drill requirements?			
	 □ Director of Safety and Security □ Director of Infection Control □ Hospital's Chief Operating Officer □ Other 			
12.	Is your hospital designated to receive patients in the National Disaster Management System?	Yes	No	DK
13.	Does your hospital participate in the Regional Trauma Advisory Council?	Yes	No	DK
14.	Is your hospital part of community, regional, and state incident command planning?	Yes	No	DK
15.	Does your local EMS provider participate in the Regional Trauma Advisory Council?	Yes	No	DK
16.	Does your local EMS provide/oversee the hazardous material (HAZMAT) response capabilities of the surrounding community?	Yes	No	DK
	If yes, has your local EMS provider been specifically trained to manage biological warfare agents?	Yes	No	DK
	If you answered no to Question 15, does the hospital know whom to contact outside the hospital for HAZMAT issues?	Yes	No	DK
17.	Does the hospital know what the average response time is for the HAZMAT team?	Yes	No	DK

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT/SECURITY

18. Specifically for biological and chemical incidents, does your hospital's security plan address:	
Limiting access to the hospital Total hospital lockdown Crowd control Controlling the media Augmentation of the hospital's security force Isolating and decontaminating hospital staff and patients	 Yes No D
19. Are security personnel trained to observe?	
Suspicious packages or suitcases left unattended in the hospital	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
Unusual powders and other substances Patients looking for drugs to treat themselves in a biological scare	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D.☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D.☐
Reporters and other unauthorized individuals breaching security	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
Unauthorized areas	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
20. Are security personnel trained to respond and notify appropriate personnel regarding:	
Suspicious packages or suitcases left unattended in the hospital	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
Unusual powders and other substances Patients looking for drugs to treat themselves in a biological scare	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
Reporters and other unauthorized individuals breaching security	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
Unauthorized areas	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
21. Has your hospital developed a plan that would enable the entire operations, or unaffected segments, to continue during a biological disaster?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D
For example, if the emergency room is contaminated/dirty, could the hospital's heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems be shut down for that particular area?	
22. Has your hospital developed a plan that identifies when operations could be reestablished following a biological/chemical disaster?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ D

23.	Does your hospital have secure, offsite backup capability for its information systems?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
24.	Does your hospital have high speed Internet access (i.e., other than dial up)?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
25.	Does your hospital have an emergency communications method in place that is fully redundant with e-mail (e.g., two-way radios, cell phones, voice mail boxes, satellite phones, wireless messaging, etc.)?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
	If yes, does your hospital routinely test the timeliness and completeness of the alternate emergency communication method of alerting participants?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
26.	Does your hospital have backup communications capability in the event that telephones, cell phones and radios are overloaded?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
	If yes, are these communications systems being tested at least annually?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
27.	Does your hospital have a plan for the transportation of key personnel to their worksite?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
28.	Does your hospital have provisions for housing key personnel in the event of a significant bioterrorism event?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
29.	Does your hospital have provisions for housing and feeding visitors in the event of a hospital lockdown?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
30.	Has your hospital assessed its ability to increase capacity in the event of a mass influx in patient presentation or admissions?	Yes	□ No	□ DK
	If yes, can your hospital increase capacity for the following services:			
	Adult medicine beds Burn unit beds Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds Mortuary space Multiple trauma beds Pediatric beds Respiratory isolation units Respiratory ventilators Quarantine areas	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	 □ No 	 □ DK
	Decontamination rooms	Yes	■ No	\Box DK

31. Does your hospital have the capability for a dedicated phone line for patient inquires?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
32. Are provisions available to handle hazardous waste associated with a bioterrorism event?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
33. Have contingency suppliers been identified for:	
Ventilators	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
IV pumps and poles	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Suction machines	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Beds	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Stretchers	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Wheelchairs	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Medical supplies	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Linens	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
Water	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

PUBLIC RELATIONS

34. Is there a primary communications team or key spokesperson(s) for mass emergencies and bioterrorism issues?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
If yes, are there measures in place to:	
Ensure their competency Ensure their awareness Provide ongoing communications training	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
35. Does your hospital have media and public affairs protocols specific to a bioterrorist incident?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
36. Does the hospital have a skeleton draft or template of a public service response for a bioterrorism incident to be used for?	
Government officials Nearby hospitals Critical hospital personnel Local police department Local fire department Local EMS providers Employees Area physicians Legal counsel The media The community	 Yes No DK Yes No DK DK DK DK DK DK DK DK DK Yes No DK DK Yes No DK Yes No DK

ACCESS TO CARE

37. In the event of a threat/emergency, have resources been designated to reduce barriers and meet the requirements for the following special populations' health needs?							
Children Elderly persons Homeless population Remote populations Chronically ill who require access to critical services; Those who encounter culture or language barriers Physically and mentally disabled, including the	☐ Yes☐ Yes☐ Yes☐ Yes☐ Yes	□ No□ No□ No□ No□ No□ No□ No	DK DK DK DK DK DK DK				
38. Has your hospital devised a patient dispersion plan and/or an alternative care site in the event that it cannot support adequate patient care (such as other hospitals, community agencies, churches, schools, etc. that can serve as ancillary areas of care for less acute patients)?	☐ Yes	□ No	□ DK				
39. Does the hospital have access to logistical assets to transport large numbers of patients to other facilities if your hospital fills to capacity?	☐ Yes	□ No	□ DK				
40. Has your hospital established procedures to:							
Manage and track patients to and from the alternative site(s)?	☐ Yes	□ No	□ DK				
Transport patients, staff, and equipment to and from the site(s)?	☐ Yes	□ No	□ DK				
Establish inter-hospital communication between the base and alternative site(s)?	☐ Yes	□ No	□ DK				
Send patient care teams to provide care at the scene of a biological incident	☐ Yes	□ No	□ DK				

PHARMACY

41.	Has your hospital assessed its pharmaceutical inventory to determine whether it could support the treatment of mass numbers of patients exposed to biological agents?	Yes		No		DK
42.	Has your hospital assessed its pharmaceutical inventory to determine whether it could provide prophylaxis for mass numbers of patients who could be potentially exposed to biological agents?	Yes		No		DK
43.	Has your hospital identified an emergency pharmaceutical supply system via local pharmacies for pharmaceuticals related to treatment/prophylaxis for biological agents?	Yes		No		DK
44.	Has your hospital identified an emergency pharmaceutical supply system to ensure quick treatment of employees who may have been potentially exposed to diseases related to a bioterrorism event?	Yes		No		DK
45.	Has your hospital identified other health care facilities in the area that can provide needed pharmaceuticals?	Yes		No		DK
46.	Has your hospital identified an emergency pharmaceutical supply system <u>via pharmaceutical vendors</u> related to the prophylaxis and treatment for exposure to biological or chemical agents?	Yes		No		DK
47.	In the event of limited supplies, does your hospital have protocols for medication distribution scenarios in response to an event?	Yes		No		DK
48.	If the hospital does have medication distribution protocols, rank order the following scenarios:	Yes		No		DK
	Rank order in terms of precedence for care with 1 being the highest and 6 the lowest		Pric	ority	,	
	Prophylaxis of patient family members Treatment of patients with known exposure/no symptoms Prophylaxis of providers/staff members Treatment of symptomatic patients Prophylaxis of staff/provider family members Prophylaxis of community emergency response personnel				-	

49. Please indicate whether or not the following items are part of your pharmaceutical inventory: **Bacterial agents:** Ciprofloxacin ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Gentamicin ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Ciprofloxacin (other fluoroquinolones) ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Doxycycline ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Penicillin ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Chloramphenicol ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Chloramphenicol Azithromycin ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Rifampin ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK Streptomycin ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK **Cyanides:** Cyanide antidote kits containing amyl nitrite, sodium ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK nitrite, sodium thiosulfate Lewisite: British Anti-Lewisite Nerve Agents: Atropine Pralidoxime chloride Diazepam (or lorazepam) requirements for antidotes and therapies for adult patients

BIOTERRORISM INCIDENT DETECTION AND RECOGNITION

53.	Is there a protocol to train members of the hospital's medical staff in bioterrorism incident reporting?	Yes	No	DK
54.	Is there a process in place for physicians to consult with the hospital's infection control departments regarding what they are seeing in the offices?	Yes	No	DK
55.	Is there continuing medical education ("CME") provided to hospital physicians and their office staff to identify patients potentially exposed to bioterrorism agents?	Yes	No	DK
56.	For smaller hospitals without a full-time epidemiologist, are there consultative resources available?	Yes	No	DK
57.	Is there frequent surveillance in the emergency room, intensive care, and other patient care units to detect an early recognition of a bioterrorism event?	Yes	No	DK
58.	If there is frequent surveillance, is it available 24 hours a day, seven days a week?	Yes	No	DK
59.	Is there a clinical syndrome monitoring system for those departments that are likely to be first aware of a bioterrorism event?	Yes	No	DK
60.	On an ongoing basis, do you monitor the following:			
	Admission diagnoses Microbiology reports ER admissions Discharge diagnoses Unexplained deaths The medical records of all new patients with unusual infections disease symptoms that go undiagnosed for	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No No No	DK DK DK DK DK DK
	more than 48 hours The number of patients with septic shock or sepsis The number of patients with influenza-like illnesses that cause respiratory failure	Yes Yes		
	The number of patients with rashes that progress to	Yes	No	DK
	pustular vesicles The number of patients with nonhealing burns The number of patients presenting with nausea The number of patients presenting with fatigue The number of patients presenting with symptoms of productive and or non-productive vomiting, excessive salivation, choking, redness and blisters.	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No	DK DK DK DK

61. Are there protocols to determine who will be tested for exposure to a biological or chemical agent?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
62. Are there protocols to determine when patients will be tested for exposure?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
63. Have treatment protocols been established for the various biological and chemical agents that could be used in a bioterrorism event?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

MEDICAL TREATMENT PROCEDURES

64. Does your hospital have specific procedures to receive patients who are exposed to biological agents and require medical care?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
65. Does your hospital have a procedure to triage patients to appropriate treatment facilities in the case of a bioterrorism event?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
66. In the case of a bioterrorism event, do policies and procedures address patient and situation confidentiality?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
67. In the case of a bioterrorism event, are there protocols in place to identify and either discharge or transfer non-critic stable patients whose attending physicians are temporarily unavailable?	

DECONTAMINATION AND INFECTION CONTROL

68. Does your hospital have an epidemiologist on staff?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
69. Does your hospital have a dedicated decontamination area?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
70. If your hospital has a dedicated decontamination area, is it:	
 Designed and installed internal facility Designed and installed external facility Temporary external facility Trailer mounted facility 	
71. Does your decontamination area allow for privacy and modesty?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
72. Does your hospital have any of the following dedicated decontamination equipment?	
Waste drums and liners Detergents Sponges Radiation meters Chemical agent detection equipment	 □ Yes □ No □ DK
73. Are there policies and procedures regarding the use of the decontamination area and equipment?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
74. Does your hospital have a dedicated decontamination team?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
75. If yes, are there specific training procedures and updates for personnel assigned to this function?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
76. Are procedures in place to ensure the easy removal of contaminants, regardless of the time of year (e.g., during a snowstorm, summer heat, etc.)?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
77. Are there systems in place that will allow the hospital to isolate portions of its heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems to prevent spreading a contaminant throughout the entire building?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

INFECTION CONTROL AND CONTAINMENT EQUIPMENT

78. Does your hospital have the following respiratory protective equipment available?						
N 95 masks (OSHA/NIOSH-approved high efficiency particulate)		Yes		No		DK
HEPA masks (OSHA/NIOSH-approved high efficiency particulate)		Yes		No		DK
Chemical cartridge air purifying respirators Powered air purifying respirators (PAPR) Supplied air respirators (full mask and air-line from hospital air system)		Yes Yes Yes		No		DK
Self-contained breathing apparatus (with tank and full mask)		Yes		No		DK
79. Does your hospital have any of the following other personal protective equipment?						
Biohazard suits		Yes		No		DK
Chemical protective suits		Yes				
Neoprene boots	Ц	Yes	Ц	No	Ц	DK
80. Does your hospital have plans to upgrade or buy any of the following equipment that could prove critical in the case of a bioterrorism event?						
Better masks to respond to a bioterrorism event		Yes		No		DK
Biohazard suits		Yes				DK
Respiratory care supplies Resuscitation equipment and supplies		Yes Yes				
Heating, ventilation and air conditioning filtration systems that won't spread within the hospital		Yes				DK

DIAGNOSTIC CAPABILITIES

81. Are the telephone numbers for the Public Health Department posted in your laboratories?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
82. Are the telephone numbers for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention posted in your laboratories?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
83. Is your laboratory staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
84. What is the highest biosafety level (BSL) capability of your laboratory?	
☐ BSL 1 – Basic level of containment for minimal potential hazards	
☐ BSL 2 – Primary containment practices for moderate potential hazards	
☐ BSL 3 – Primary and secondary containment practices for potentially lethal agents	
85. What percent of laboratory specimens are analyzed inhouse?	%
86. What percent of laboratory specimens do contract laboratories analyze?	%
87. Can your laboratory rapidly increase its capacity for handling specimens and testing samples in case of a significant increase in the volume of emergency requests?	□ Yes □ No □ DK
88. Is there a negative air pressure room in your laboratory?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
89. Does your hospital have procedures/protocols in place for:	
Acquisition of suspect laboratory specimens? Handling of suspect laboratory specimens? Transportation of suspect laboratory specimens?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK☐ DK☐ DE
90. Does your hospital have protocols or procedures stipulating when laboratory results Require immediate review by medical environmental or surveillance staff?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

	vailable for the transportation of ens to agencies such as the FBI	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
92. Does your hospital have accapable of isolating the fol indicate if these laboratoric	lowing agents? If yes, please	
Anthrax	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Brucellosis	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Plague	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Q fever	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Tularemia	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Viral encephalitides	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Botulinum	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Staphylococcal enterotoxin B	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
Other	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK	☐ In House
• •	d alternative laboratories in the	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

EVIDENCE COLLECTION

94. Are there policies and procedures in place for evidence collection in consultation with the local FBI office?	Yes	No	DK
If yes, does the policy establish lines of authority about who will be responsible for evidence collection?	Yes	No	DK
95. Are forms available to inventory patient belongings and valuables that may be part of evidence?	Yes	No	DK

TRAINING

96.	Has your hospital assessed its workforce and contractors to determine their level of emergency preparedness and response capabilities within the past year?		Yes	□ No	□ DK
97.	Do staff members receive training in emergency awareness/preparedness during new employee orientation?		Yes	□ No	□ DK
98.	If yes, does the following staff receive emergency awareness preparedness training?				
99.	Housekeeping Security Food Service Clerical Pastoral Care Other Administrative Staff Medical Logistics Facilities Staff Technicians / Ancillary Support Physicians Nurses Nurses Nursing Assistants Nurse Practitioners Physician Assistants Environmental Health Workers Mental Health / Social Workers Epidemiologists Laboratory Personnel Respiratory Therapists Pharmacists Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)/Paramedics Health Administrators/Managers Risk Managers Are there, at a minimum, annual refresher training courses? O. What priority does emergency awareness and preparedness have in your hospital's annual in-service/training budget?		Yes	 No 	□ DK
	□ Low □	M edium		High	□ DK

Does your hospital have a method for assessing emergency preparedness training and continuing education needs based on the roles/responsibilities of staff members?		Yes		No		DK
Has your hospital identified internal resources that are capable of providing training in emergency preparedness/awareness?		Yes		No		DK
Has your hospital identified external organizations that can provide training in emergency preparedness/awareness?		Yes		No		DK
Have all staff received training on selection and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?		Yes		No		DK
Have staff been trained to provide patient care while wearing full PPE?		Yes		No		DK
Have staff received stress management training related to bioterrorism?		Yes		No		DK
Does your hospital run periodic decontamination drills?		Yes		No		DK
Have direct care staff received education regarding:						
The pathogens that may be used in bioterrorism Patient symptoms related to these pathogens Routes of transmission of these pathogens		Yes		No		DK DK DK
Does the hospital provide education to health care providers and laboratory workers regarding specific procedures to follow during biological and chemical incidents?		Yes		No		DK
If yes, do the training topics include:						
Basic education regarding biological and chemical disaster planning		Yes		No		DK
How to identify and recognize a bioterrorism event						
Acquisition of laboratory specimens						DK
• • •						
		1 es	_	110	_	ŊΚ
Guidelines for immediate reporting/consultation		Yes		No		DK
Media relations and protocols		Yes		No		DK
	emergency preparedness training and continuing education needs based on the roles/responsibilities of staff members? Has your hospital identified internal resources that are capable of providing training in emergency preparedness/awareness? Has your hospital identified external organizations that can provide training in emergency preparedness/awareness? Have all staff received training on selection and use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)? Have staff been trained to provide patient care while wearing full PPE? Have staff received stress management training related to bioterrorism? Does your hospital run periodic decontamination drills? Have direct care staff received education regarding: The pathogens that may be used in bioterrorism Patient symptoms related to these pathogens Routes of transmission of these pathogens Does the hospital provide education to health care providers and laboratory workers regarding specific procedures to follow during biological and chemical incidents? If yes, do the training topics include: Basic education regarding biological and chemical disaster planning How to identify and recognize a bioterrorism event Acquisition of laboratory specimens Transportation of laboratory specimens Transportation of laboratory specimens Contract telephone numbers for reporting/consultation Guidelines for immediate reporting/consultation with public health officials	emergency preparedness training and continuing education needs based on the roles/responsibilities of staff members? Has your hospital identified internal resources that are capable of providing training in emergency preparedness/awareness? 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The pathogens that may be used in bioterrorism Patient symptoms related to these pathogens Routes of transmission of these pathogens Routes of transmission of these pathogens Routes of transmission of these pathogens Routes of transmission of these pathogens Basic education regarding biological and chemical incidents? If yes, do the training topics include: Basic education regarding biological and chemical disaster planning How to identify and recognize a bioterrorism event Acquisition of laboratory specimens Handling of laboratory specimens Transportation of lab

	Medical management of patients Patient decontamination procedures (including those to be used when outside temperatures are extreme) Identification of hazardous biological agents Identification of hazardous chemical agents Role of healthcare providers in recognizing/suspecting the beginning of an outbreak	Yes No DK
110.	Does the hospital provide educational opportunities to the medical staff on specific procedures regarding biological and chemical incidents?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
111.	Is any of the above training required for the following personnel?	
	Emergency department personnel Health care providers Laboratory workers Morgue personnel Mortuary professionals Pathologists Security personnel	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
112.	Are hospital personnel cross-trained with external organizations who are involved in the city's/region's emergency response system?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
113.	Do training programs include a description of the civilian incident command system, i.e., familiarization with the procedures of external organizations involved in response actions?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
114.	In the event of a bioterrorism event, does your hospital have procedures in place to:	
	Ensure adequate staffing is available for 24-hour operation	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
	Ensure that an adequate augmentation plan is in place	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
	Ensure that staff have family preparedness plans (i.e., where staff family members are safe and accounted for)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
	Set aside a location in which family members may stay while the staff member is on shift	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK
	Conduct drills and exercises periodically to assess the level of staff preparation	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ DK

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND CRISIS COUNSELING

115.	Do your hospital's training programs include preparation for the emotional and mental health impacts of a terrorist event for the following categories of individuals:			
	Staff Medical staff Patients Family members	Yes Yes Yes Yes	No No	DK DK DK DK
116.	Does your hospital have "rumor control" protocols to prevent public hysteria?	Yes	No	DK
117.	Does your hospital have a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) Team or CISD capability?	Yes	No	DK
118.	Is your hospital prepared to provide:			
	Counseling to victims' family members Anxiety-reducing medications to the worried well Anxiety-reducing medications to victims' family members	Yes Yes Yes	No	DK DK DK
	Educational materials Home care instructions Information on quarantine and isolation	Yes Yes Yes	No	DK DK DK
119.	Has your hospital identified alternative providers of counseling in the case of an emergency?	Yes	No	DK

FINANCING

120.	Do you currently have funds budgeted (i.e., in the current fiscal year) for enhancing your hospitals' bioterrorism awareness and preparedness?		□ Y	es [■ No	DK
	If yes, how many dollars have been budgeted?	\$				DK
	If yes, are there plans to increase this amount in the next fiscal year?	;	□ Y	es [■ No	DK
	If yes, by how much?	\$				DK
121.	What priority do the following items have in your bioterrorism awareness and preparedness budget?					
	Rank order the following items with 1 being the hig and 7 being the lowest.	hest				
	Communications					
	Disaster Drills		-			
	Education		-			
	Personal Protection Equipment		-			
	Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines		_			
	Quarantine and Decontamination		<u>-</u>			
	Training		_			

GLOSSARY

Biological Agent – Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be dispersed as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Bioterrorism – The systematic use of terroristic practices using biological agents as weapons of coercion.

Chemical Agents – A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid; it can be either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

Critical Incident Stress Debriefing– A Critical Incident Stress Debriefing is a meeting with all of those involved in or affected by the critical incident. This is not a therapy session, but a discussion of the event. During this meeting each person has the opportunity to "debrief" from the incident. This includes telling the story from their own individual perspective, as well as sharing their thoughts and feelings about it. The experience is analyzed symptomatically and information is provided to help deal with the symptoms. In addition a facilitator educates the group about the stages of traumatic events and normal responses to critical incidents. Questions are addressed and a plan of action is developed.

Emergency Management Plan – Basic emergency procedures designed to protect lives and property through the effective use of resources.

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis— A tool used to determine the probability, risk, and preparedness of an organization to a natural or manmade crisis. The results determine the priorities for organizational focus and resources for emergency planning.

HEPA – The HEPA acronym is from "High Efficiency Particulate Air" filter. A HEPA filter is normally defined as a high efficiency filter with pleated glass-fiber filter medium, which has a minimum efficiency of 99.97% to a normally-monodisperse 0.3um test aerosol.

National Disaster Management (Medical) System – A cooperative asset-sharing program among Federal government agencies, state and local governments, and the private businesses and civilian volunteers to ensure resources are available to provide medical services following a disaster that overwhelms the local health care resources.

N 95 Mask (Respirator) – A particulate respirator designed to reduce potential exposure to blood and other bodily fluids.

PAPR – The PAPR acronym is from "Powered Air Purifying Respirator". This respirator has a blower that powers air through a filter that removes the contaminants and supplies the purified air to the user. This mask has a higher protection factor than a negative pressure respirator.

Personal Protective Equipment – Devices worn by personnel to protect them from biological, chemical, or physical hazards.

Radiological Agent – High-energy alpha or beta particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom as the substance undergoes radioactive decay. A radiological incident can be the result of all three types of radiation.

Regional Trauma Advisory Council – An organization intended to facilitate the development, implementation and operation of a comprehensive regional trauma care system based on accepted standards of care to decrease morbidity and morality from traumatic injuries.